

British Won Sea Fight, Says Admiralty; Germans Lost More Ships Than English

PROGRESSIVES' THREATS WORRY THE "OLD GUARD"

Leaders See Menace to Their Plans in Third Ticket.

SURE OF GRIP ON DELEGATES

But Far from Certain They Can Name the Man They Really Want.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, June 4.—The danger that the Republican National Convention will end without a reunion of the parties, that Roosevelt will head a third ticket again and that as a result Wilson will have four more years in the White House increased greatly to-day. The "old guard" leaders became more convinced that they could put through the convention the nomination of Root or some favorite son while the Progressive leaders let it be known that if this were done a third ticket was assured, and that Roosevelt would be willing to head it.

The Progressive position was outlined by some of the biggest leaders, and it is that they feel strongly that the principles of Americanism and preparedness must be put before the people straight out and under a fighting candidate, and that they must be kept there, not only during the campaign but afterward. To accept any other candidate than Roosevelt—or Hughes, if his views prove straight-out when he states them—they believe would be to give up the campaign which Roosevelt has been making. They know the weakness of the "old guard" on these issues, the hesitancy with which the leaders finally adopted them and the opposition which remains in the party, and they expect that if a weak candidate is named he would, in the improbable event of election, fail to put the policies into effect.

The Progressives are convinced, however, that such a nominee would be defeated, even with Progressive support, and that the Republican party would then go back entirely to its old habits. A third ticket, they believe, would run ahead of the Republican, and they would be in a position during Wilson's next term to keep the issues alive and bring public sentiment to them. Also, they feel that if they came back to the Republican party under any reactionary candidate they would be absorbed without accomplishing any of the things which caused their bolt.

Ultimatum to "Old Guard."

This ultimatum was really a response to the increasingly defiant attitude taken by the "old guard." Leaders of the latter are loudly proclaiming that they have made no plans and expect to reach no conclusions until after the last of the delegates arrive, which will be Tuesday. They make no secret, however, of their belief that they have "stopped Roosevelt," and those connected with the allies declare that they have also stopped Hughes.

The "old guard" leaders point out that there is no Roosevelt sentiment among the delegates and very little for Hughes. They are quite right. They have taken pains that it should be so. The public can be utterly disregarded in their calculations. Rumors which question the sincerity of even the most vocal of the Hughes workers circulated strongly to-day. There have been reports for some time that Hughes was really working under cover for some one else. Even Roosevelt has been suggested as his principal. Whitman is known to favor Hughes for purely personal reasons, and it was observed that he was much less vigorous in his claims after he got here than on the train coming out. Senator Smoot has become the real head of the Hughes boom here, and there are complaints from other delegates that he is in the national committee he voted to unseat some Hughes delegates in favor of Root. He explains that the evidence in the case showed that the men seated were right. Others point out that the organization delegates were seated in almost every case, and deny that there is any ground for suspecting the Senator's loyalty to Hughes.

Plans of the Root Men.

Plans of the Root men, so far as can be learned, contemplate keeping the Hughes boom to the front until the time comes to make a sudden drive to put over their man. In spite of the situation it is still up in the air there were a considerable number of small conferences to-day, and there are evidences that some of them were important.

The Root plan has several weaknesses, some of which the Hughes boom

HYPHENATES LAY DOWN TERMS TO OLD GUARD

Chicago, June 4.—Representatives of the German-American Alliance and other German propagandists conferred with "old guard" leaders to-day and laid down the law as to what might and might not go into the platform.

The Germans have demanded not only a "pussy-foot" platform but that Charles Nagel, former Secretary of the Interior, be nominated for Vice-President. The latter demand has been refused, and they have let it be known that they will accept some one who has taken no part in the hyphen fight.

The German platform demands are two:

First—That there shall be no use of the word "hyphen." They are willing to have a declaration for Americanism if there is no attack on those who have violated it.

Second—That there shall be no mention of President Wilson's weakness in his attitude on the submarine outrages. They are willing that his weakness be denounced, and even that his foreign policy be attacked, if such general terms are used as would indicate that British stopping of mails and freight come under the same condemnation as German killing of American women and children.

OLD GUARD EARS CLOSE TO GROUND

Leaders Feel Need of Caution as Roosevelt Sentiment Grows.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Chicago, June 4.—The plain, unvarnished threat of a third party ticket made by Progressive leaders to-day has had a sobering effect on the political situation. It was a direct challenge to the "old guard" that unless Roosevelt were taken—or Hughes, if he made a statement—as far as the Progressives were concerned the Republicans could go ahead and repeat the suicide of 1912.

And the "old guard" heard. Despite protestations of indifference to popular opinion, the "old guard" has its ear to the ground, and the lessons of four years ago have not been entirely forgotten. Even the Bourbons learned.

There is no question that the strategic position of the Progressives has been improved by to-day's threat. There was too much of a disposition among certain sections of the "old guard" to believe that the followers of Colonel Roosevelt were "anxious" to get back into the party. The ultimatum to-day disposes of that. It shows that principles rather than men divide the two parties.

As a part of the Progressives' plan, their leaders practically agreed to-night to Perkins's suggestion of postponing nominations until after the Republicans had selected their ticket. There also is a possibility that the question of the party's course may be left to a steering committee, or to Colonel Roosevelt himself, whose action is to be determined later by the attitude of the Republicans.

Again Consider Hughes.
With a full appreciation of the whip-hand held by the Progressives, there was a fresh return to-night, by "old guard" leaders, to consideration of Hughes. The Colonel, they believe, already eliminated. The willingness of the Progressives to support Hughes, provided his attitude is satisfactory, they declare has settled that. If the Progressives are willing to take the justice, much as they dislike him, the "old guard" will also. They are ready to make that sacrifice for a reunited party to win in November. And to win is still one of the cardinal principles even of the "old guard."

Thus the real test of the Hughes situation will come to-morrow. The Oregon delegates, in the absence of any official managers for the justice, have taken his candidacy under their charge. They have called a meeting of Hughes delegates for 3 o'clock in the Hotel Sherman. Practically all of the members of the convention will be here by

FALSE WILSON AGENT FOOLS SOUTH AMERICA

Indulgence in Too Much Wine Leads to His Exposure.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 4.—The State Department has learned that a man representing himself as the confidential agent of President Wilson has been touring the capitals of South America. Wherever he has gone he has been received in good faith and treated to receptions and dinners. At a dinner in his honor by one of the Latin-American governments recently this man revealed his capacity for wine, as a result of which his discourse on the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-American relations were so extraordinary as to excite suspicion. A hurried message to Washington brought a quick disavowal of the would-be Colonel Hughes.

TRAIN HE CANNOT HEAR KILLS DEAF BOY

Group of Lads Was Walking Along Railroad Track.

Trenton, N. J., June 4.—Just as a Pennsylvania passenger train rounded a curve three miles south of here this afternoon the engineer saw a half dozen boys walking beside the tracks. He sounded several blasts on the whistle, but, to his horror, one of the group sauntered into the middle of the track just ahead of the engine. Nor did any of the others heed the warning.

A moment later the first boy was hurled into the air and fell, mangled beyond recognition, at the side of the track. He was found to be Lewis Bauman, fourteen years old, a pupil of the State School for the Deaf. His companions also were deaf.

SLOTH, AFTER LONG NAP, FALLS ASLEEP AGAIN

Bill Snyder Puts Bear Cub in Cage to Keep It Awake.

The sloth, held up since Bible times as the world's laziest animal, is no such thing. No less an authority than Bill Snyder, keeper of the Central Park Zoo, is responsible for this statement. Bill says the sloth is the Zoo's most energetic inhabitant. It's busy all the time looking for a place to lie down and sleep.

Having slept itself nearly to death all winter, Snyder concluded it would cheer the sloth a bit to get some fresh air, and yesterday he had it moved to a cage in the open. As soon as the animal found a shady corner it lay down and snored. Hoping to keep it awake long enough to be fed, Snyder put a playful brown bear cub into the cage. The sloth worked valiantly for an hour in an effort to find repose. Late last night it was sleeping peacefully, and the bear cub was still at its tail by the pestiferous cub.

15,000 MEXICANS IN ANTI-U. S. PARADE

March in Monterey as Protest Against American Intervention.

Laredo, Tex., June 4.—As a protest against "possible American intervention" in Mexico, 15,000 Mexicans paraded to-day through the streets of Monterey. Anti-American sentiment was freely expressed in disparaging remarks and yells, according to reports reaching the border.

The parade resulted from a call issued in a circular letter calling attention of Mexicans to the possibility of "Americans trespassing the sovereignty of Mexico, and calling upon the rank and file of Mexican citizens to show their patriotism and demonstrate the number upon which the Mexican government could depend in event their services were needed.

Vera Cruz, June 4.—The labor union organizations carried out a "silent manifestation" to-day against American intervention in Mexican affairs. There was an immense parade, but it was conducted in an orderly manner. The unions sent a cable message to protesting Wilson asking for the removal of American troops and warships, and a protest was sent to all the labor confederations in the world.

SPEEDING AUTO TOSSES GIRL ON TO SIDEWALK

Physician's Chauffeur Arrested—Victim May Not Recover.

Marie Kauber, seven, of 788 East 149th Street, was crossing 149th Street at Jackson Avenue, early last evening, when an automobile, said to have been driven at high speed, hurled her to the sidewalk. It is said she may not recover. Adolph Forsberg, chauffeur for Dr. J. C. Mackenty, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, was arrested as the driver of the machine a few minutes later.

Joseph Cohen, driver of an automobile that carried the injured child to the Lincoln Hospital, said that Forsberg had been driving his car at a reckless rate and was responsible for a charge of felonious assault that was lodged against the chauffeur, who was locked up at the Morrisania police station.

Arthur Lawrence, an elevator operator, eighteen, and Carl Johnson, a mechanic, were arrested early yesterday charged with stealing an automobile belonging to Frank S. Bamford from in front of the Bramford home, at 162 West Fifty-fourth Street. The machine had been found overturned and wrecked at 177th Street and Jerome Avenue.

SCHIFF WEEPS IN RETIRING AS JEW LEADER

Villified, He Quits All Public Activities of His People.

FRIENDS SHOUT TRUST IN HIM

Financier Warns Kehillah His Future Efforts for Race Will Be Private.

Jacob H. Schiff pronounced his valedictory to his fellow Jews yesterday morning.

The white-haired philanthropist mounted the platform of the Hebrew Trade School for Girls, at Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, at 11 o'clock. He faced 1,000 delegates to the Kehillah convention—the intellectuals of the East Side, the financiers of Wall Street and the merchants of Fifth Avenue, the laborers, professional men and small shopkeepers of every part of the metropolis. Some cheered him, some hissed him.

At times crying, at times huskily shouting, Mr. Schiff recounted what he had done to save them from the barbarism of Russia, recalled his efforts financially to succor the penniless Jewish immigrant in this country, reminded the "rebels" who wished to pull him off the platform and hush him out of the hall that he forgave them but would not forget them. And then, while the delegates to the Kehillah convention cheered or hissed, Mr. Schiff closed with:

"Fellow Jews, I am through forever with Jewish politics. Hereafter I shall work for my race as a private individual, as—"

Fists Thrust at Schiff.

The statement was never finished. Shaking his head sadly, Mr. Schiff slowly walked down the platform steps. For a moment his audience was silent. Women in the gallery, many of whom Mr. Schiff had aided, began to cry. A delegate jumped to his feet and made a motion that was lost in the din. Dr. J. L. Magnes, chairman, rapped for order. Mr. Schiff passed down the aisle. A hundred men rushed to grasp his hand. Others attempted to lift him on their shoulders. A few thrust their fists at him. Then, wiping his eyes, Mr. Schiff passed out of the building into his automobile.

Mr. Schiff's appearance at the meeting was a surprise. Scattered through the auditorium were grim-faced men; they were playing a waiting game, waiting for the opportunity to strike at the man who has been devoting his millions to Jewish orphans, Jewish immigrants, poor Jewish and Gentile college students. The Kehillah, or Jewish Community, represents the 1,500,000 Jews of New York City, and as its chairman Dr. Magnes knew well the temper of the convention. Probably one-third would support the resolution denouncing Mr. Schiff to the world and disclaiming responsibility for any statements he might make hereafter. "Gentlemen," Dr. Magnes pleaded with the delegates Saturday night, "remember the fate of the Jews of the world depends on your wise thinking to-morrow."

Arrival a Surprise.

But the intellectuals of the East Side smiled. For weeks they had been attacking Mr. Schiff in the Yiddish press because they said he had uttered sentiments regarding the Jews in Russia which they thought wrong. They voted on other resolutions perfunctorily. They were waiting.

A little before 11 o'clock yesterday

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WEATHER FORECASTER STRICKEN IN OFFICE

Francis Long Taken to Hospital After Apoplexy Stroke.

Francis Long, sixty-four, for years the official forecaster for this district of the Weather Bureau, was stricken with apoplexy in his office, on the twenty-ninth floor of the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, at 11 o'clock last night. He was taken to Volunteer Hospital in a critical condition.

He was found lying unconscious on the floor by the night watchman, Patrick O'Donnell, who had noticed that the lights in the office were out. Mr. Long's wife and son, at 120 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, were notified.

GERMAN CLAIMS FALSE, BRITISH ADMIRALTY STATES

London, June 4.—A statement issued to-night by the British Admiralty says:

"Until the commander in chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full dispatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of the 31st of May and ended in the morning hours of the 1st of June would evidently be premature, but the results are quite plain.

"The Grand Fleet came in touch with the German High Seas Fleet at 3:30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German High Seas Fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the Grand Fleet were now and then able to get in a momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible.

"They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night.

"Meanwhile, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned therefore to his bases, 400 miles away, re-fuelled his fleet, and in the evening of June 2 was again ready to put to sea.

"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add to or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely.

"There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle-cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and the Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, nine destroyers and a submarine."

John Claflin Has \$200; Once Master of Millions

Merchant Pleading Poverty in Suit Over Rent on Store Building Says He Hasn't Even Life Insurance.

John Claflin, onetime head of the H. B. Claflin Company, according to his own testimony, is to-day a poor man, with a bank account of only \$200 and personal property of \$2,000, it was revealed yesterday by a referee's report filed in the Supreme Court. The action upon which the report rested was a judgment obtained against Mr. Claflin by the United States Realty and Improvement Company directing him to pay \$39,574 guaranteed for the rent of the O'Neill-Adams store, on Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Claflin testified, according to the referee's report, that his sole bank account was \$200 and that his clothing, jewelry and other personal property was not in excess of \$2,000 in value. He asserted that he was possessed of no real estate and that within a year prior to the failure of the Claflin company he had given Mrs. Claflin only "little presents." He has no life insurance, he declared, and no stocks or bonds of any value.

Since June 1, 1914, Mr. Claflin testified, he had transferred to the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company the corporate securities of twenty-six retail drygoods stores, practically all of which were wholly owned by himself. About the same time, he asserted, he used one hundred shares of National Bank of Commerce stock, twenty shares of Home Insurance Company stock and mortgages amounting to \$5,000 in adjusting obligations to a stock company.

The referee's report testified to Mr. Claflin's sympathy for the women who suffered financially by the H. B. Claflin failure. "To women to whom the receivership of the Claflin company brought worry and trouble," one entry recites, "he gave not over \$30,000, by way of making up for unpaid interest on deposit accounts or for advances on account of principal."

In answer to questions concerning the disposition of his personal property, Mr. Claflin is quoted as saying that he

18 OF TEUTON FLEET DESTROYED BY GUNFIRE

Losses Include Two Battleships, Two Dreadnought Cruisers and Four Light Cruisers.

HINDENBURG REPORTED SUNK SEYDLITZ BADLY DAMAGED

New Details of Terrific Encounter Fail to Minimize Great Britain's Casualties Among Officers and Men of Ill-Fated Craft.

London, June 4.—The British Admiralty to-night issued a statement saying there were the strongest grounds for the belief that the British navy in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses.

The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo boat destroyers and a submarine.

British losses, according to the Admiralty, were three battle-cruisers, three light cruisers and eight destroyers, making a total of fourteen.

Berlin claims, besides these, the sinking of a British dreadnought and two destroyers.

The Germans admit the loss of eleven warships.

The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original statement of losses, which is now considered to have been needlessly candid, and conservative in underestimating the extent of the German losses as compared with those of Great Britain, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement.

Declares Lutzow Was Sunk.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says rumors are current in Hamburg that two additional German warships than those announced in the German communication—the battleship Westfalen and the battle cruiser Lutzow—were sunk in the battle. A wireless dispatch received here Saturday from Berlin said the German Admiralty admitted the loss of the Westfalen.

A Copenhagen dispatch transmits a report from Ribe, Jutland, that the German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning, thirty-eight miles west of Fano Island (Denmark), going south, pursued by British warships. She was badly damaged and had two large holes aft. The Seydlitz is a dreadnought cruiser of 25,000 tons.

The Admiralty statement to-night declares that the German losses in the fight were not only relatively, but absolutely, greater than those of the British.

The official list of the casualties among officers shows that hardly a single officer of the line escaped from the British cruisers sunk in the battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that forty-three of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad or Nestor.

The list gives the names of sixty-five men killed aboard the Warrior and of twenty-seven men wounded. On other ships engaged in the fight 115 men were killed and 85 wounded.

German "Press Agency" Best.

Admiral Lord Beresford, in an interview, said the only mistake made was by the Admiralty in allowing the Germans to get first in the field with the news of the battle, or, as he puts it, with "impudent fabrications."

"Though a hard-earned sea fight, it was a British victory," Admiral Beresford continued. "There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zeppelins for scouting purposes, the British navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without securing the needed information.

"Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice-Admiral Beatty achieved a brilliant success, because on the arrival of Vice-Admiral Jellicoe the Germans fled. We attained our object; the Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose; the Germans lost battleships which they cannot afford to lose."

Giant Guns of Two Fleets Bore Brunt of Fierce Battle.

Edinburgh, June 4.—The German high seas fleet was favored by the light in front, the whole armada steaming rapidly in a northerly direction. The conditions were entirely in favor of the Germans, who doubtless soon became aware that only a fraction of the British fleet opposed them.

Apart from the fact that the Germans were three times as strong as